

## GOR

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,  
Remembers he the trees has seen.  
*Swift.*  
**Go'odness**, *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.  
If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*. *Hooker.*  
All *goodness*  
Is poison to thy stomach.  
—Yes, that *goodness*  
Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,  
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:  
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets  
You writ to the pope against the king; your *goodness*,  
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Sh. H. VIII.*  
There's no *goodness* in thy face. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use,  
and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose.  
All severally made him very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of itself: one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke.*  
**Go'ods**, *n. f.* [from *good*.]  
1. Moveables in a house.  
That a writ be fud' against you,  
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,  
Cattles, and whatsoever. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
2. Wares; freight; merchandise.  
Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
Sallee, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,  
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*  
**Go'odv.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civility used to mean persons.  
Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;  
Unto the king so rash ye may not go. *Hubbert's Tale.*  
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,  
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
Plain *goody* would no longer down;  
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*  
**GOOSE**, *n. f.* plural *geese*. [gor; Saxon; *gees*, Dutch; *gawse*, Erse, sing. *gewey*, plural.]  
1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.  
Thou cream-faced lown,  
Where got'st thou that *goose* look?  
Since I pluckt *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakespeare.*  
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?  
*Goose*, if I had you upon Sarum plain,  
I'd drive ye cackling home to Comelot. *Shakel. King Lear.*  
Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *geese* and swan. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,  
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryd. Fables.*  
2. A taylor's smoothing iron.  
Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*. *Shakel.*  
**Go'oseberry**, *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young *geese* as sauce.]  
The leaves are lacinated or jagged: the whole plant is set with prickles: the fruit grows dispersedly upon the tree, having for the most part but one fruit upon a footstalk, which is of an oval or globular figure, containing many small seeds, surrounded by a pulpy substance. The species are, 1. The common *gooseberry*. 2. The large manured *gooseberry*. 3. The red hairy *gooseberry*. 4. The large white Dutch *gooseberry*. 5. The large amber *gooseberry*. 6. The yellow-leaved *gooseberry*. 7. The large red *gooseberry*. 8. The yellow-leaved *gooseberry*. 9. The striped-leaved *gooseberry*.  
August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Peacocks.*  
Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;  
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay's Poet.*  
**Go'osefoot**, *n. f.* [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach.  
The seeds are single and globose in some species; but in others they are compressed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid: the leaves grow alternately upon the stalks between the seeds. *Miller.*  
**Go'osegrass**, *n. f.* Clivers; an herb. See **CLIVERS**.  
*Go'osegrass*, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**GORBELLY**, *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius*.] It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a

## GOR

glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.  
**Go'rbellied**, *adj.* [from *gorbely*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.  
Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shakel. Henry IV. p. i.*  
**GORD**, *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont and Fletcher*. *Warburton.*  
Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins.  
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds, *Beaumont and Fletcher.*  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**GORE**, *n. f.* [*gor*, Saxon; *gor*, Welsh, famous matter.]  
1. Blood.  
A grievous wound,  
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gor* blood thick,  
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,  
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground. *F. Queen.*  
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,  
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gor*. *Dryden's Ann.*  
2. Blood clotted or congealed.  
The bloody fact  
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,  
Rolling in dust and *gor*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
His horrid beard and knotted tresses flood  
Stiff with his *gor*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Danham.*  
**To GORE**, *v. a.* [*gebruan*, Saxon.]  
1. To stab; to pierce.  
Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear  
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shakel. R. II.*  
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;  
Nor from his larger tulks the forest boar  
Commotion takes his brother swine to *gor*. *Tate's Juven.*  
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,  
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gor*. *Dryd.*  
2. To pierce with a horn.  
Some to's'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd.  
*Dryden's Preface to the Conquest of Granada.*  
He idly butting, feigns  
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**GORGE**, *n. f.* [*gorge*, French.]  
1. The throat; the swallow.  
There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the fight with their figures, but the hearing with their songs, which the watry instruments did make their *gorge* deliver.  
And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* rises at it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the *gorge*, distellish and abhor the Moor. *Shakel. Othello.*  
2. That which is gorged or swallowed.  
And all the way, most like a brutish beast,  
Hesped up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Fa. Queen.*  
**To GORGE**, *v. u.* [*gorger*, French.]  
1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.  
Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death,  
*Gorg'd* with the dearest morsel of the earth. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*  
Being with his presence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full. *Shakel.*  
He that makes his generation menses,  
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
*Gorge* with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*  
I must therefore desire, that they will not *gorge* him either with nonsense or obscenity.  
Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain  
On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,  
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addis. Cat.*  
The giant, *gorg'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Addis.*  
2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the book.  
**GORGEOUS**, *adj.* [*gorgeus*, old French. *Skinner*.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.  
O, that deceit should dwell  
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakel. Romeo and Juliet.*  
As full of spirit as the month of May,  
And *gorgeous* as the sun at Midsummer. *Shakel. Hen. IV.*  
He had them look upon themselves and upon their enemies  
themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Haynes.*  
The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,  
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*  
With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of foreign ways,  
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
**Go'rgiously**, *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.  
The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all over spread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Wotton.*  
**Go'rgousness**, *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; show.  
**Go'rgett**, *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.  
He with a palfy fumbling on his *gorgett*,  
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakel. Troilus and Cressida.*

## GOS

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,  
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnf. Cat.*  
About his neck a threefold *gorget*,  
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
**Go'rgon**, *n. f.* [*γεργών*.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.  
*Gorgon* and hydras, and chimera's dire. *Milton.*  
Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,  
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face  
To stare me into stature. *Dryden.*  
**GORMAND**, *n. f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.  
**To Go'randize**, *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.  
**Go'randizer**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.  
**GORSE**, *n. f.* [*gorz*, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.  
**Go'ry**, *adj.* [from *gor*.]  
1. Covered with congealed blood.  
When two boars with rankling malice met,  
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser.*  
Thou dost thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?  
Thou can't not say I did it. *Shakel. Macbeth.*  
2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.  
The obligation of our blood forbids  
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*  
**Go'shawk**, *n. f.* [*gor*, *goole*, and *papoc*, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.  
Such dread his awful visage on them cast;  
So seem poor doves at *go'shaws* flight aghast. *Fairfax, b. iii.*  
**Go'sling**, *n. f.* [from *goose*.]  
1. A young *goose*; a *goose* not yet full grown.  
Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the *goose* to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*  
Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*  
2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.  
**GOSPEL**, *n. f.* [*gospel*, or *God's* or good tidings; *εὐαγγέλιον*; *gospel*, *gospel*, happy tidings, Erse.]  
1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.  
Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun  
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*  
How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*? *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. Divinity; theology.  
**To Go'spel**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the *gospellers*, who had long been held in contempt.  
Are you to *go'spell*  
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,  
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakel.*  
**Go'speller**, *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliff*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the *gospel*.  
These *gospellers* have had their golden days,  
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe's J. Shore.*  
**Go'ssamer**, *n. f.* [*gossypium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of Autumn. *Hammer.*  
A lover may belidre the *gossamer*,  
That idles in the wanton Summer air,  
And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shakel. Rom. and Juliet.*  
Had'st thou been aught but *gossamer*, feathers, air,  
So many fathom down precipitating,  
Thou'd'st shiver'd like an egg. *Shakel. King Lear.*  
Four nimble gnats the horses were,  
Their harnesses of *gossamer*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more,  
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
**Go'ssip**, *n. f.* [from *gob* and *ryb*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]  
1. One who answers for the child in baptism.  
Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaud with me,  
After so long grief such nativity.  
—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. *Shakespeare.*  
At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies on Ireland.*  
2. A tipping companion.  
And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,  
In very likeness of a roasted crab,  
And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakespeare.*  
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.  
To do the office of a neighbour,  
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*  
—'Tis sung in ev'ry street,  
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

## GOV

**To Go'ssip**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.  
Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaud with me.  
—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. *Shakespeare.*  
His mother was a votress of my order,  
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,  
Full often bath the *gossip* by my side. *Shakespeare.*  
The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking; and *gossippings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*  
2. To be a pot-companion.  
Nor met with fortune, other than at feasts,  
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossipping*. *Shak. K. John.*  
**Go'ssiped**, *n. f.* [*gossipy*, from *gossip*.]  
*Gossiped* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies on Ireland.*  
**Go'sting**, *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
**Got**, *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]  
Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius got off. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,  
Though foul Therites got thee, thou shalt be  
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
These regions and this realm my wars have got;  
This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryd. Innocent.*  
When they began to reason about the means how the sea got thither, and away back again, there they were presently in the dark. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**Got**, *part. pass.* of *get*.  
Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Let him boast  
His knowledge of good lost, and evil got. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of submission to your will is got, will most times do. *Locke.*  
If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do when he is got above the world? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
Thou wert from Aetna's burning entrails torn,  
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*  
**Go'tten**, *part. pass.* of *get*.  
Wildom cannot be gotten for gold. *Job. xxviii. 15.*  
Few of them, when they are gotten into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*  
**Goud**, *n. f.* Woad: a plant. *Dist.*  
**Gove**, *n. f.* A mow. *Tusser.*  
**To Gove**, *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow.  
An old word.  
Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,  
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tuffi. Husbandry.*  
**To Go'vern**, *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *gubernare*, Latin.]  
1. To rule as a chief magistrate.  
This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Slaves to our passions we become, and then  
It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*  
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.  
The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his counsels, designs, and actions. *Asterbury's Sermons.*  
3. To manage; to restrain.  
Go after her, she's desperate; govern her. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo* governs the accusative case.  
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.  
**To Go'vern**, *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.  
By that rule,  
Your wicked atoms may be working now  
To give bad counsel, that you still may govern. *Dryden.*  
**Go'vernable**, *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.  
The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe. *Locke.*  
**Go'vernance**, *n. f.* [from *govern*.]  
1. Government; rule; management.  
Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas. *1 Mac. ix. 31.*  
2. Control, as that of a guardian.  
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,  
'Till through wife handling, and fair *governance*,  
I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,  
Under the surly *Go'ster's governance*? *Shakel. Hen. VI.*  
3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.